FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIOLA ADDRESSES ADVERTISERS DINNER

PY281558 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Speech by Argentine President Roberto Eduardo Viola to the Chamber of Advertisers at the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires on the chamber's 22d anniversary dinner--live]

[Text] Gentlemen, I am happy to share with you tonight the commemoration of the 22d anniversary of the Argentine Chamber of Advertisers. I am equally happy with your chairman's speech, essentially because this speech expressed ideas. I believe that here, as anywhere else, ideas are now worth more than ever before, and no task can be effective in the end unless it is based on ideas.

I am also pleased that a request has been made to exercise responsibility and to make efforts toward concrete goals such as the handing over of state-owned enterprises to the private sector and the reorganization which we must implement among state-owned enterprises and the state apparatus. I view this call for responsibility as a positive response and a commitment to the manner in which the government has decided to resolve this problem through a mechanism which will require the active participation of the private sector, a sector that must speak out loud and clear.

Many of you here today have been directing your efforts and creativity toward an activity which is essential for the flexible and dynamic development of our economy. But the fact is that this so-called shortcut between producers and consumers is, apart from its strictly commercial aspect, a permanent and inalienable exercise of freedom.

Thus I believe in the significance of spreading knowledge about productive and commercial activities through news media, because I view this as one of the most obvious and meaningful signs of a modern free society, of a social group which shares the basic belief that private initiative and action must be the motor of overall progress and the state must place its greatest effort behind an essential function: achieving and preserving common welfare.

This is the social model which the process for national reorganization has moved to protect, and this is the model which it will continue to strengthen in the assurance that by doing so it is respecting the most authentic and deep-rooted aspirations and rights of the nation. We Argentines have always been jealous of our freedom and we have always struggled in order to be up to date, which is why absolute power or solutions achieved at the expense of backwardness have never been accepted despite the promise of benefits or greater tranquillity which they held.

On the contrary, the nation and its men have faced enormous challenges such as the building of a stable political system, the need to settle the land, to establish democracy, to make the desert productive and to get the Argentine people to play an outstanding role among nations.

Freedom and modernization, modernization and freedom have always walked hand-in-hand for us and they are the basis of a clear-cut and indisputable national calling: the desire to manage our own personal future and have a say in the handling of public affairs which have an influence on the course of the nation. Modernization has been the permanent goal epitomized by the efforts to make spiritual, social, intellectual and scientific developments of humanity available to both the individual and the community as a whole. These values, faithfully understood by those who drew up our constitution, are the root of our national feeling and have, ever since those early days, been the basis for the project which is more in keeping with our historical traits and the most appropriate for our permanent interests.

The magnitude of our conflicts and other severe upheavals have often prevented the implementation of this national calling. On these occasions the (?spirit) of the nation has risen to recover its capabilities to comply with this calling. This is what we are doing now.

Thus, the most important objective of the process for national reorganization, its supreme objective, is to enable us to follow this national calling to its fullest extent through the nation's legitimate institutions.

This national calling has a clearly defined framework, namely the republic, and there is only one way to govern in freedom within the framework of a republic: democracy. Jointly exercised, republic and democracy give rise to the state of law where public and individual freedom can be fully enjoyed.

Our process has been launched because republic, democracy and freedom were running the risk of being eliminated once and for all and the nation was in the serious danger of having its fundamental calling thwarted.

Thus, the first objective of the process was to ensure the right to life and essential rights and freedom; to ensure that power, that right which each of us has to work, to produce, to be able to move at will, to make contracts, to publish, to criticize and to associate without any other limitations that the laws that rule the exercise of these things. To achieve this, terrorism had to be conquered first. On responding to the greatest aggression that we had to experience in our modern history, all Argentines were aware that we were not fighting just for any kind of peace. We fought for a peace that permitted us to live freely and to progress in freedom. This task has been accomplished.

We must now handle a different set of problems. We could feel dissatisfied over various circumstances and we may still have to fight the consequences of the long crisis which this nation has had to endure for decades. Nevertheless, we have arrived at a different stage. We are now facing a task which demands the cooperation of all of society because otherwise it will not be carried out in full. This task is the reorganization of everything necessary for the full exercise of public freedom.

In the same way we understood the high value of everything that terrorism stood against and acted accordingly, each and every one of us will from now on be responsible for the degree of success which we may achieve in uniting the nation on the basis of republican principles and democratic guidelines. This responsibility is shared by all Argentines, but more so by those who perform highly significant social functions, barring no exceptions; and by the government which I have the honor of presiding over by mandate of the armed forces.

This government is prepared to accept and to give its utmost attention to every word or action aimed at encouraging this reorganization task which it must fulfill. This government, being the result of a desire to create realistic and practical conditions for the development of an affective republican framework and a modern and authentic democracy, will continue asking for the participation of all those who share the principles of this process in the awareness that these principles reflect ideas accepted by vast sectors of our community.

We shall vigorously advocate this national calling which I described before. We shall follow the path of freedom and state of law. We shall pursue with determination the task of modernizing the nation's political, social and economic framework, for this--we must not forget--is another goal of and condition attached to the mandate we have received.

We will do all this, fully aware that we are presiding over a transition period, but we are also sure that in the end we will have a stable and effective institutional regime. To attain this goal we shall spare no resource, contribution or support for those changes we are seeking to bring about; because to do so would simply mean leaving the fulfillment of the commitment undertaken by the armed forces on 24 March 1976 to mere chance.

I have said, when I assumed the government, and I repeat it now: I have not been named to preside over the liquidation of the process.

Therefore, my government will not be a mere arbitrator of current circumstances. But yes, it will use its every effort and vigor to promote a political horizon that will be essentially democratic. I will try to offer Argentines a range of options which, despite natural programmatic differences, would be capable of fulfilling our indisputable desire to bring about a free and modern society for all of us.

In sum, this government will promote the establishment of conditions necessary to free its actions from an especially negative bondage: the dead weight of historical conflicts. From now on its material projects will be in keeping with a policy designed to swiftly place at the disposal of all Argentines the benefits reaped from the marked surge in the utilization of our huge natural resources.

In keeping with this course of action, the government will immediately stimulate, as much as possible, an open, practical and realistic approach to the exploitation of our oil, gas, coal mineral and fishing reserves; adjusting the scope of our basic industries and the nation's industrial system to this policy and the requirements stemming from its implementation.

I am convinced that this will help us to overcome the lean times which the nation's economy must periodically undergo in order to withstand the pressure of having to update equipment and maintain a reasonable expansion of services and facilities. There is no doubt that these lean times have a harsh effect on the overall standards of living of the Argentine people, for they are constantly eroding the stability of the society and giving rise to emergency situations which have a marked negative influence on our social growth. Thus, it is a question of taking advantage of all our resources and our current and potential capabilities so as to bring our productive apparatus and our domestic and foreign trade up to their proper standards, as the only genuine and lasting remedy for negative contingencies like the one we are facing now.

The results of these measures as well as those of the sustained efforts of our agricultural and industrial sectors will instill new life into our economy. This broad base will provide the foundation for a healthy and vigorous political and social structure whose benefits will be reaped mainly by the inhabitants of this land.

Gentlemen, the depth to which we have been plunged by the most recent crises and the requirements which the current world status quo seems to pose make it necessary for Argentina to move into another stage, a new phase of its existence as a nation: a profound reorganization at all levels that will lead to a different and full normality. It is the time for reorganization; without it there will be no authentic or effective normalization. Current times are demanding, at all levels, a corresponding conduct from every sector of society. The government is fully aware of this and it expects ideas and arguments--not easy demands which favor an artificial normality--from the political parties that will help in the consolidation of the political structure and that will give genuine support to the progressive restoration of the state of law.

In this regard, aware of the fact that this can be achieved only within the framework of open and smooth contacts, the government has launched a dialogue prior to the implementation of legal instruments required for its reorganization. This dialogue will be another step toward the full exercise of civic freedom.

From the sectors, essential components of any society, the government expects an active participation designed to firm up a harmonious relationship between capital, labor and the state. These are essential requirements to give strength and vigor to the social model we are trying to achieve.

The reorganization of the labor movement will help reshuffle and provide new support to union leaderships, strengthening their proposals and stimulating their interest in protecting their own specific role within the framework of our society's common interests.

From the business sector the government expects an attitude of responsibility based on an equitable assessment of the sector's interests. Only valid reasons and realistic arguments can give rise to changes of decisions or of exceptional measures.

From the men and women charged with education and with the task of shaping the thoughts of the Argentine people, the government expects a very special sort of cooperation. They should contribute to the nation's efforts with their intelligence and by generating an optimistic approach capable of avoiding the harm and temptation of skepticism. Thus they will help to encourage and raise the confidence of our people in their attitude and ability to fulfill the nation's historical objectives.

From the news media, which today have total and absolute freedom to express their opinions, the government expects honorable treatment for everything related to the nation's development toward a fully republican system. Thus, we are willing to accept favorable and negative opinions capable of helping us to better carry out government policies and administrative tasks aimed at the attainment of the established objectives. However, we reject anything that could create distrust and anxiety in order to divert the process from its specific goals and advocate adventures totally incompatible with the Argentina we want.

As to the young people who are now the leading actors of all that must still be done in this country, they must get to know the Argentina in which they are living. They must acquaint themselves with its virtues and defects, its wealth and its poverty. They must face a status quo whose (?challenges) will enthuse and dismay them at the same time. It will be up to each and everyone of them to see that this new political age we are trying to achieve will not go to waste.

We find ourselves, gentlemen, at the turning point in our history. If we give in to our daily problems we can run the risk of not even being able to imagine where we are going. The last 50 years have been one long peregrination seeking a permanent solution, a solution which, by reconciling the interests of our society, could enable us to walk with firm steps toward a destiny that would be more generous and fulfilling every day.

This is not the time for placing blame for not having attained this goal. On the contrary, this is the time for all of us Argentines to use our energy in trying to bring about the pending change, a change which would allow us to join the most advanced societies once and for all.

We are facing the challenge of attaining true national unity so as to build a nation in keeping with our historic calling.

We call upon the citizenry at this historical moment at which the armed forces have had to assume leadership, a moment which has the citizenry as its single objective. It has been said that (?obstacles) are made for brave men. We Argentines lack no courage, ability or [word indistinct]. Hard will be the task but great the reward. Despite all difficulties, petty interests, skepticism, cowardice; despite doomsayers, the professional exaggerators and those who, under the pretext of hastening things, are the advocates of backwardness, we will lead the nation to the destiny that it merits, and we shall do so together. Thank you.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAMILION ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY312029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Aug (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion rejected here today the French-Mexican pretension of acknowledging the political status of the Salvadoran guerrilla movements, because that concept introduces "an unacceptable additional confusing element."

Shortly after his arrival in this city after midday, Camilion also told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reporters that "this kind of rumor which has circulated and which suggests that Argentina and the United States are coordinating their actions with regard to Bolivia is absolutely false. And, in the first place, it involves disrespect for the Bolivian people."

Camilion's comments on the critical Salvadoran and Central American situation and on the Bolivian political panorama have clearly confirmed that those affairs will be a priority during the talks Camilion will hold here starting Monday.

When asked about the recent declaration by France and Mexico with regard to El Salvador, the foreign minister answered that he had not had the chance to read the entire document yet.

However, he added that "it seems that the intention is to grant the political front of the leftist groups a standing of political parity with the government, within a negotiation based on the criterion of the international mediation for putting an end to the Salvadoran political struggle."

After considering as unacceptable the intention to regard the Salvadoran guerrillas as a national liberation movement, Camilion affirmed: "I believe that the idea that a group should have the same degree of political legitimacy as the government that is the seat of power and which answers it with weapons, is a very dangerous idea."

Camilion explained even further the Argentine position with regard to El Salvador by saying that "what should actually be done in this case is to wait for the evolution of the rules of the game that have been proposed by the government, and which foresee an election for next year."

He added that "this constituent assembly election will be a more revealing test than any other type of confrontation."

After saying that apparently the "increased subversive action is aimed at boycotting the electoral process," Camilion summarized the Argentine military regime's position.

He said that "the Argentine attitude toward El Salvador involves political support for the junta, political support for President Duarte, economic support within the range of our possibilities, and as broad a diplomatic support as feasible; but in no way does it involve military cooperation."

He was asked: Don't you think that such a policy shares many similarities with the U.S. position?

"With the difference that Washington provides military cooperation in several ways: by sending technicians and advisers, and by supplying arms, which Argentina is not doing."

When reporters told him that perhaps the convergence of criteria between Argentina and the United States regarding the Bolivian situation would not be easy, he answered: "I don't believe that the point is to talk about agreement or differences between Washington and Buenos Aires."

He stressed that "the Bolivian situation essentially involves Bolivians and only when they have solved their internal situation will the topic bilateral relations arise."

After terming as "absolutely false" the rumors that Argentina and the United States are coordinating actions with regard to Bolivia, Camilion said that not only do such rumors involve disrespect for the Bolivian people, "but they also involve the absolute ignorance of Bolivian political history, which shows that it is the Bolivians who finally solve their problems with absolute autonomy."

He added that "after those problems are solved, the fact that a country like the United States decides to support the government is something quite different."

Camilion arrived in this capital shortly after midday after a short stop in New York, where he was met--among others--by Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations Juan Carlos Beltramino.

High-ranking State Department officials, Argentine Charge d'Affaires Roberto Dalton, Argentine Ambassador to the OAS Raul Quijano and OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila were waiting for Camilion at Washington's airport.

Referring to the talks he will hold starting Monday afternoon with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Camilion said that "this visit has comprehensive objectives which will include the analysis of the most understanding aspects of the international and regional situation."

The foreign minister explained that "new paths for promoting broader cooperation and understanding have been opened since the visit General Viola made to the United States before his inauguration. Therefore, we can say that we will try to continue along that new path by updating it and by reviewing point by point all those areas where cooperation between Argentina and the United States could be improved."

Shortly before holding a work meeting with members of his entourage and of the embassy, Camilion said, concerning bilateral relations, that "there is normally agreement" on "many subjects" and there are also "some normal disagreements," irrespective of the government which may be in power in either country.

Outlining a specific criterion for the analysis of bilateral relations, the Argentine foreign minister said that as a Western country, Argentina "will spontaneously share many agreements with the United States, whichever government it may have."

"If a situation like that of Afghanistan arises, it is more or less normal for both the United States and Argentina to react in the same way," he said.

Following the same line of thinking, he added that "in the nuclear area, both the Ford and the Carter administrations have adhered to a line which was not in keeping with the Argentine policy. It is true that in some cases differences can be widened or smoothed out, but that is a typical case of objective difference since the U.S. policy is now in keeping with ours."

When referring to the human rights question, Camilion denied that the present American Government had abandoned that policy. "Carter did not invent the human rights policy nor has Reagan abandoned it. That is not the case...what the present government has changed is the interventionist policy of its predecessor, which had been the source of difficulties."

The main activities carried out by Camilion today were the work meeting at the Argentine Embassy and, at night, a dinner given in his honor by Ambassador Raul Quijano.

Camilion's official activities will start on Monday. Monday morning, he will meet with representatives of the Jewish community and will attend a lunch given for him by the OAS secretary general; in the afternoon, he will meet with Alexander Haig at the State Department.

CONFIDENTIAL CONAL DOCUMENT LEAKED TO MEDIA

PY311810 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2059 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The organization that provides political advice to the government of the Bolivian military triumvirate has recommended that a president be named who cannot be called into question and who will provide the country with a positive internal and external image.

The recommendation of the Political and Institutional Affairs Commission of the National Advisory and Legislation Council (CONAL) was revealed today by two local newspapers. According to lawyer Abel Ayoroa, a member of that organization, it is a confidential document that was submitted last week to the Junta of Commanders.

Ayoroa told reporters that the commission does not know how the document was released to the press, but he acknowledged its authenticity. During the past few days military and political leaders have made similar statements criticizing the junta that replaced President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the government.

On his part, Interior Minister Col Rolando Canido warned last night in an official communique that his ministry will act sternly against those who violate the measures regarding the political and union recess which, he said, is in full force.

He added that the calmness and tolerance of the government junta has not been understood in its true essence by some individuals and groups that have been creating an untranquil atmosphere through recent public declarations and press communiques.

The CONAL document states that the armed forces have the undeniable obligation to establish a government with military support, and they must take into account internal and external factors that will ensure its stability and its projection toward a democratic system.

It also recommends that to this end the armed forces must name a president who cannot be called into question and who will provide the country with a positive internal and external image.

It adds that the lack of unity in the Bolivian Armed Forces is internally and externally weakening the process of national reconstruction and is blocking the achievement of its objectives, thus making the economic and social situation inherited from the past more serious.

The lack of a normalization of relations with the United States is currently the principal cause of the economic stagnation and of the very serious difficulties that the nation is confronting in paying its obligations abroad in foreign currency, the document states. It adds that no diplomatic negotiations have modified the attitude of the United States, and if this attitude persists the country will face a very serious economic situation.

The organization maintains that some type of government program must be established that must urgently seek solutions to the country's economic and social problems, and it must reactivate the economy, which is practically stagnated.

That government must project the political outline for establishing a democratic system and overcome the failures and errors that have been experienced in the recent past, the document states, and then adds that civilian participation must also be obtained.

It explains that a government with a serious and responsible vocation will be in a position to negotiate the normalization of relations with the United States and implement a plan to improve ethics, reduce public expenditure, reorganize the various levels of government and consequently achieve respectability.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA310220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (EFE)--The guerrilla attacks on government and private installations in Colombia continue and rebels continue to seek asylum in embassies in Bogota.

Guerrilla activities continued today with a bomb attack on a police station in Bogota's southside, causing serious damage.

A military spokesman reported that the explosion partially destroyed the walls and roof of the building and shattered the windows of the Community Action Council headquarters, next to the police station.

Also in Bogota two guerrillas of the 19 April Movement, M-19, took refuge in the Panamanian Embassy, having sought asylum on the basis of political persecution.

The two, Armando Granja Garcia and Sofia Izquierdo, increased the number of refugees in the Panamanian Embassy, where Floresmiro Medina and his two sons, Felipe and Nelson, also took refuge.

Neither the Panamanian Embassy nor the Colombian Foreign Ministry have referred to the incident.

Another guerrilla operation took place in Barranquilla, when a powerful bomb exploded in the Colombian-North American Center's headquarters, causing significant damage.

Meanwhile, in the village of La Estrella, Tolima Department, a commando belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, shot police inspector Luis Antaco to death. Another group of guerrillas opened fire on the home of Manuel Pineda Bastidas, a former municipal mayor, in Valledupar; no one was hurt on this occasion.

All of these guerrilla activities coincided with the suspension of the military authorities' court-martial of more than 150 M-19 members. The court-martial was suspended when the defense attorneys appealed against Col Manuel Martin Prieto, the president of the court, claiming that he "offers no guarantees of impartiality."

PRESIDENT, DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BRAZIL

PA311945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1914 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala left today at 1755 GMT for a 6-day visit to Brazil. During his visit, President Turbay and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo will create a coffee front.

The 64-year-old Colombian president, whose term expires on 7 August 1982, is accompanied by his wife, Nidia Quintero de Turbay Ayala. His delegation includes Foreign Relations Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Economy Minister Eduardo Wiesner, Mines and Energy Minister Carlos Rodado and Agriculture Minister Luis Fernando Londono.

Brazil and Colombia are the world's largest coffee producers. The agreement which they plan to sign will be vital to talks to be held in London next week. The talks will concern a proposal for a new worldwide accord on coffee.

ANDEAN COMMISSION DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR MEETING

PA010343 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] In a climate termed very tense by Edgar Moncayo, president of the Andean Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, the top political organization of the integration process begins deliberations today to find a path to reactivation.

Edgar Miralles, Bolivian minister secretary general of integration; Orlando Alcivar, Ecuadorean minister of industries, commerce, and integration; Roberto Persivalle, Peruvian minister of industries, commerce, tourism and integration; and Sebastain Alegrett, Venezuelan Foreign Trade Institute director, arrived in Bogota today for this purpose.

Jose de la Puente, Washington Herrera and Pedro Carmona, members of the Andean board, also arrived with the commission members.

It was learned that the extraordinary meeting of the Andean Commission which has not held a plenary meeting in a year, will open tomorrow, with the participation of the five countries' plenipotentiaries.

Bolivian Minister on Country

PA311704 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--The Bolivian Armed Forces will first prepare the path for the establishment of a true democracy and will then provide an opportunity for political participation, said Bolivian Integration Minister Edgar Miralles upon arriving here today.

The Bolivian minister said: We are trying to renovate our institutions and then, at some time, the government of the Junta of Commanders will call for elections.

In his statement to this station, Minister Miralles said that his people are devoted to democracy; their final goal is its institutionalization: We were born free and we hope to hold elections after we have taken some preparatory measures.

The minister said that the new government should not be asked to present new programs or to give a specific date for the elections because, he said, this will depend on circumstances which are impossible to foresee at this time.

He said that Bolivian's economic, political and social crisis is not too serious. He added that although his country has had to resort to international loans, that is a common remedy used by developing countries.

The Bolivian Government representative will participate in tomorrow's discussions on Andean problems and their solutions. He said that Generals Natush Busch and Anez Rivera have stabilized the government and that this can be confirmed by anyone who studies the Bolivian picture with an open mind.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL--By executive decree dated 24 August 1981, the Colombian Government has appointed Alejandro Reyes Duarte as the new Colombian ambassador to Portugal and the nonresident ambassador to Morocco. Reyes Duarte will replace Jaime Serrano Rueda, who has been transferred to another post. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81 PA]

REPORTAGE ON WAVE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS IN LIMA

U.S. Embassy, Factories Bombed

PY311544 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1515 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Lima--The U.S. Embassy was attacked using a powerful explosive device that destroyed the windows. No group has acknowledged responsibility for the attack, according to the Peruvian police.

The bottling plant of a U.S. soft drinks firm and the Gloria canned powdered milk warehouses--Gloria is also owned by a U.S. firm--were also attacked with sticks of dynamite.

The police reported that the attack against the U.S. Embassy, whose premises are located on a downtown avenue in Lima 3 blocks from the city hall [prefectura], was carried out from a red-colored car that made a quick escape.

The explosive charge was thrown over the metal fence and fell close to the bullet-proof glass door, which took the shock wave of the explosion. The glass front and windows were destroyed, notwithstanding the fact that they were covered with mica, according to an embassy spokesman.

It is believed that the perpetrators of the three attacks are members of the Maoist group Shining Path, the alleged perpetrators of more than 600 attacks of this type during the past 15 months.

Comas District Explosion

PY311713 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1607 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--An Interior Ministry spokesman stated that alleged leftist terrorists carried out attacks with explosives against the U.S. Embassy and (?several) factories in Lima, causing damage but no casualties.

The spokesman went on to say that one person died and another two persons were injured as a consequence of gas container explosion in the Comas workers district. The preliminary police reports stated that the explosion was caused by a bomb, but the spokesman stated that investigations had determined that it was caused by the explosion of a gas container.

The explosions, which took place early this morning, were heard almost everywhere in this capital.

Attack on U.S. Envoy's Home

PY010143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (TELAM)--Two attacks perpetrated today against the American Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence in this capital caused damage estimated at $50,000.

An embassy spokesman this afternoon reported that at 0115 today an explosion caused a 15-cm hole in the floor of the embassy building. The explosion destroyed part of the furniture and window panes from the first to the fourth floor.

The spokesman added that 10 minutes later another explosive device was hurled at the residence of Ambassador Edwin Corr, damaging the swimming pool and several chairs.

Congress Palace Attack Foiled

PY010045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (TELAM)--The police today detained a man who was attempting to introduce nine sticks of dynamite into the legislative palace, Senate President Javier Alva Orlandini reported this afternoon.

In a statement to the press, Alva Orlandini said that the man, identified as Santiago Chuquibauca, was a native of Cerro de Pasco--a mining center--and tried to enter the building carrying a suspicious package.

Security personnel found out that Chuquibauca was trying to introduce nine sticks of dynamite into the building and immediately arrested him. The incident took place at 1135 (1635 GMT).

PRESIDENT REJECTS RUMORS ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY311632 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (TELAM)--President Fernando Belaunde rejected rumors on the probable implementation of a state of emergency due to the wave of strikes and terrorist attacks.

The chief of state also made an ironic reference to the fast carried out by several medical doctors, including one woman, by stating: I am very worried because there have been many funerals in Ireland, but I am sure there won't be any here.

Belaunde said that no thought has been given to implementing a state of emergency, as Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has already pointed out: Because the state of emergency is for very serious situations and I don't think that that is the case at present.

In the meantime, the doctors who are continuing their fast in the Lima cathedral have reasserted their position that they will continue the strike up to the last consequences and have rejected the requests to end the hunger strike by the authorities of the Medical Federation.

On their part, medical doctors Deputy Santiago Carranza Varas, member of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA); and Deputy Antonio Meza Cuadra, member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR)--founded by Velasco Alvarado--have completed the 3rd day of their hunger strike.

The Medical Federation, which has 13,000 members, yesterday carried out its decision to hand over other hospitals to the Health Ministry and the Social Security Institute and ordered all its members not to report to work. However, the medical staff of the health center in Sullana City, far northern Peru, lifted the strike and has requested the understanding of the Medical Federation for this decision.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES--Lima, 28 Jul (AFP)--Peru's oil reserves have risen to 1,850 million barrels, of which 1 billion barrels are heavy petroleum, which is not fit for sale, Energy Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski said today, denying rumors that Peru is floating on a sea of petroleum. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 28 Jul 81 PY]

PRESIDENT HERRERA CAMPINS ADDRESSES NATION

PA292237 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 0208 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Speech by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins presenting the "Sixth Plan of the Nation, 1981-85"; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Former President Rafael Caldera; former president of the government junta Wolfgang Larrazabal; his excellency the apostolic nuncio, dean of the diplomatic corps; ministers; members of the top military command; representatives of the political parties; representatives of the economic, labor, professional and journalistic sectors; presidents of autonomous institutes and state agencies; representatives of cultural organizations and authorities; ladies and gentlemen:

Today I present the Sixth Plan of the Nation, 1981-85, to the Venezuelan people. Government action demands rational planning in contemporary times. Problems and needs must be faced within the context of available resources and classified by considering their importance, urgency and projections. We must use our existing resources and our imagination to look for new sources of income--financing new kinds of efficiency, given its useful social investment, without forgetting the ample opportunities that can be found in resources that are not of a material nature but that are also necessary and do exist.

This plan is the result of the concerted work of many teams and required a lot of patience. These teams devoted more than 2 years to drafting it, so that it would respond to the needs of this penultimate decade of the 20th century. Consultation was uninterrupted during these 2 years. It was the foundation of participation. This plan was drafted broadmindedly. Criticism, opinions and viewpoints were accepted as part of a process that was directly encouraged by the government. Every sector of Venezuelan society that wanted to has been able to express its opinion without restriction. There has been no preference for any sector nor exclusive meetings with any political group; instead, the intersectoral concept prevailed. We did not want to make a national statement without taking the regions into consideration. The most evident [word indistinct] of the sixth plan is its three-sided nature, because it is national, sectoral and regional at the same time. It is truly three plans that are perfectly compatible.

The first objective of this program is deeply historical and human. It seeks the defense and strengthening of our national identity, which has been so abused by attempts, whether direct or indirect, open or tacit, to change our culture. It seeks to defend our national characteristics, which are still undergoing racial and cultural changes, so that they can assimilate, without losing their own identity, the progress of civilization and universal culture, through the integration of regional history. It seeks to maintain education as an absolute priority, so that everyone can reap its many benefits as permanent opportunities for the formation, improvement and updating of both classical and modern knowledge; especially as related to Venezuela, in its geographic-economic and historical-cultural aspects. In order to do this, the study of national history will include the histories of diverse areas. It seeks the expansion of university centers and the creation of a new university in Guyana, on the east coast of Lake Maracaibo; the creation of an agricultural university on the southern shore of the lake; and if possible, the creation of the Cecilio Acosta University of Humanities, also in the south.

We will continue to project and implement liberty, democracy and social justice as the basis of our foreign policy of peace, given the highest inspiration by Simon Bolivar's doctrine. We will promote the active presence of Venezuela in continental and international forums, on behalf of these postulates, as an action of solidarity with countries having less resources, but within the principles of nonintervention, respect for peoples' self-determination, equality of states, defense of the right to seek asylum and in compliance with international law.

We will deepen our specific policy in Central America and the Caribbean. We will seek points of concurrence with the industrialized and Third World nations, in order to end the impasse in world negotiations within the North-South dialogue.

The second objective seeks to better the Venezuelans' conditions and quality of life. Everything said here has a direct or indirect influence on these areas, because it involves actions intended to better address the needs for food, housing, health and jobs--which depend not only on material factors but on a profound cultural influence that affects all of these needs.

This plan foresees the construction of 670,000 housing solutions for an equal number of families. It will be divided as follows: The public sector will build 391,000 units and the private sector will build 278,000.

We want to submit a bill to Congress that involves a program of investment of 28.42 billion bolivares, of which 20 billion represent regular budget expenditures and 8.42 billion bolivares are for housing projects that the government want to finance through public credit operations.

We also trust that the dimensions of Venezuela's overwhelming housing problem will be sufficient and objective reasons to make this bill a law of the republic, beyond any presumed or real political and electoral effect that this massive construction of houses in the urban and rural sector may have.

We will have to make a great effort to obtain optimum results in health services, in order to reach the following goals: to reduce the general mortality rate--which was 5.4 per 1,000 in 1980--to 5.2 per 1,000 in 1985; and to reduce the infant mortality rate from 30.9 per 1,000 to 27.5 percent per 1,000.

We are planning to increase the number of persons insured under the social security system from 2.66 million to 3.44 million in 1985 and to practically double the total number of retirees under this same system from 110,000 to 220,000 in 1985.

In addition, we must make an effort to make available 7,000 more hospital beds. The construction of health facilities will involve more than 5 billion bolivares and will consist of: 61 outpatient clinics, 30 health centers, 7 multiple service units, 134 dispensaries, 72 rural clinics, 7 dental clinics and 11 mental health centers.

The third objective is to increase the social organization of the people. We will continue to take firm steps toward a participatory democracy that will enable the people to get organized so they can participate in the making, adopting and implementing of decisions at various levels.

The sectorial, functional and territorial organizations will be encouraged and promoted; especially the assemblies of participation, the neighborhood groups, the consumers groups, the committees for the improvement and development of poor urban neighborhoods; and the athletic, recreational, welfare, religious and cultural organizations. This will be done without forgetting to encourage the various voluntary organizations.

We will give preference to the creation and implementation of organizations linked to the most urgent needs of the people such as food supply, housing, health, education and public services in order to increase the trust of the communities in their own abilities.

The fourth objective refers to the promotion of growth and of the efficiency of production. Regarding this, we recognize the importance of the economic sector but we stress that economic growth must be the groundwork for social development through a concerted and balanced policy that will not sacrifice economic aspects for the sake of social development and will not separate economic aspects from our policy's duty to society.

During the period of the plan, the gross national product will increase at an annual rate of 4.3 percent as a result of the dynamism of the industrial, construction, electricity, gas, water and agricultural sectors. Regarding agriculture, we must increase the important investments in infrastructure that were carried out over the past 20 years in order to substantially improve certain products for local consumption.

Petroleum will continue to be our main source of foreign exchange and the key factor in our development, despite the fact that we are always keeping in mind the need to diversify our economy, to gradually lessen our dependence on oil and to make our economy grow by greatly increasing our nontraditional exports.

We want to use the impact and dynamism that petroleum has had for all our economic activities by integrating the nationalized oil industry into the geographic and human area where it operates. The agreements regarding the east coast of Lake Maracaibo and the results that will come from the boost to the agricultural sector and to the ecological conservation program of the Ministries of Agriculture, [word indistinct] and Energy and Mines; as well as the Agricultural Credit Agency and Venezuelan Petroleum, will be valuable experiences in this field.

We will step up the rate of exploration and will continue to adjust our production to conservation norms. The changes of patterns in refining will continue and the program for research and development of the Orinoco strip will be stepped up during the implementation of this plan and afterwards. This will have an effect on capital goods industries, the opportunities for engineering and national consultation programs, the specialization in techniques for the production and processing of heavy crude and the link between the supply of oil and technological and scientific cooperation in order to make oil a subject of world negotiations in order to exchange it for other raw materials and staples.

I have been asking our oil technicians to continue making ongoing and serious efforts to make Venezuela a world center of heavy crude oil so that its [word indistinct] presence will be felt in the world with refineries for this oil in European nations--France, Italy, Spain--or Latin American nations--Mexico and Brazil--and then there will be no fear of someday establishing a petroleum transnational enterprise for Third World countries to compete with the traditional companies. We would be completely different from the traditional companies with regard to procedure [words indistinct].

During the period of this plan, we will carry out a hydroelectrical study and will create a parent company for the electric sector to better coordinate this area which is so important.

We will devote our efforts to making the basic industries achieve a high level of operation and efficiency in line with the technological advances. We will thoroughly study the advisability of increasing the production capacity of this industry and for this reason, we will devote special attention to the projects to expand the aluminum, steel and petrochemical industries.

The lamination plant in Alcasa will be expanded to produce 150,000 tons per year. This and other projects will require an investment of 930 million bolivares.

The Interlumina plant, owned by the public and private sector, in Puerto Ordaz will begin its production during the period of this plan. It will produce 1 million tons of metallurgic aluminum [alumina metalurgica]. The public investment for that period will be 2,954 million bolivares.

The iron and steel program of Zulia, together with the coal program, will improve the economy of that important Venezuelan region. The existing project will be adjusted to the prevailing situation of the market and it will be designed within guidelines that will permit a production with costs that will be the result of a healthy administration. The public investment for this 5-year project will initially amount to 1.53 billion bolivares.

The CEMENORC project will be carried out in the eastern region. It consists of the construction of a cement factory to produce 1 million metric tons per year which will be completed during the period of this plan with an investment of 900 million bolivares and which anticipates the participation of the private sector.

We will renew the investments in the petrochemical area after studies and projects are concluded. We foresee an investment of 4,858 million bolivares to develop a resins and plastics factory, a fertilizer plant, and a plant for petroleum byproducts.

During 1981-85, we will transfer the headquarters of the Venezuelan Petrochemical Enterprise to Maracaibo and the MENEVEN Company to Barcelona, Puerto la Cruz, in a new affirmation of the policy for regionalization.

The fifth objective corresponds to the rationalization of the uses of the territory. We want to promote changes in the use of geographic [word indistinct] so that the population, public services, economic activities and cultural tasks can be spread throughout the country in a way that will diminish the existing imbalance among regions. A specific purpose is to give additional dynamism to the regional economies through a greater decentralization of decisionmaking and of the location of industry. We fully intend to use the provinces' savings for the provinces and not to finance metropolitan plans with them as was the usual practice. We will carry out a vigorous border policy. In populating the borders, we will decrease their geopolitical vulnerability through their selective and planned occupation.

The action of our armed forces, their attitude, which is so in line with the institution of democracy, will be essential for the development of depressed areas. It is also very important, even indispensable, to actively incorporate the armed forces in the country's development, in order to guarantee our sovereignty and territorial integrity. I am very pleased to reiterate that this is the first time that the security and defense sector is specifically included in a plan of the nation.

In conclusion, we have the objective of renewing the state, in order to adjust it to the demands of a comprehensive and harmonious development strategy; within a human and social concept of economy, politics, and culture. In this context, we need and request everyone's cooperation, not to involve themselves in conceptual disputes or in theoretical views, but to achieve the functional and efficient design of a great instrument by which to reach the common good: a state that knows how to implement--down to the final practical consequences--the policy of respect for human rights, offering paths for perfecting the democratic system; and how to fulfill its function of promoting the stimulating personal and social initiatives among the country's inhabitants; a state that knows how to combine economic freedom, which permits adequate competition, with its powers of intervention and control; a state that can demand the efficient operation of its various organizations and agencies; a state that increases the distribution and quality of public services, gives technical and financial support to the responsible private sector so as to promote actions for development and strengthens and respects regionalization; a state that permits good fiscal discipline within the concepts of [word indistinct] and austerity, in order to overcome the old evils of administrative corruption.

In sum, a state that respects freedom, that will not offend the rights and freedoms of others and that teaches actions to enhance future generations, through a policy of protection, defense and improvement of natural resources and of the environment, dealing inflexibly with those who damage mother nature and contaminate the environment.

We are aware of our realities, our problems and our limitations. We want growth for all, with a better distribution of our revenues; so that it can serve as protection for the economically weak; improve the purchasing power of the workers; respect the market but [words indistinct] the staples and goods and services produced by the state--supplies that are indispensable for agriculture and industry--implement an anti-inflationary policy; and in the area of public services, give special attention to both rural and urban areas and develop special programs of transfer and compensation for poor families, young people and children. We want growth for everyone.

We want an orderly, rational and social economy. We want austere spending. We want to limit our debt as much as possible. We want administrative honesty, which will always be willing to investigate and punish actions against public funds. We want administrative continuity and a permanent intention of becoming a new and different Venezuela, in which we will all be better and can aspire to have more.

A plan for a nation always looks ambitious and, at the beginning, its goals look like they cannot be reached, as if they are only illusions. This plan demands order, rationality, foresight and courage. It involves a commitment of time and people, without whom it cannot be implemented. I am aware of the difficulties of the world and of the fact that our fatherland is affected by it, as part of this contemporary universe. We are not frightened by problems. Our optimism is not lessened by obstacles. Our decisions will not be reversed in the face of adversity, because we are the blood and substance, spirit and flesh of this heroic people, who--with the leadership of Simon Bolivar, whose bicentennial we will celebrate in the most splendid way ever conceived, to express our gratitude for his immortal work--knew how to destroy, through heroism, courage and strength, all of the negative and adverse predictions [words indistinct] liberty and independence to peoples who [words indistinct] if they hadn't had a very strong will.

Today we need unanimous work, optimism, courage, efforts and sacrifices to reach the high goals and great objectives that Venezuela has ahead. We have the determination to win the battle against pessimism, desperation, sadness, backwardness and underdevelopment. There is no force in the world, thank God, that can stop the irreversible combination of determination and hope. [applause]

Economic Plan Criticized

PA292043 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Reinaldo Cervini, president of Pro-Venezuela [businessmen's association], has said that he is not too sure the country has all the economic mechanisms necessary to implement the sixth economic plan of the nation presented this morning by President Luis Herrera Campins in the Ayacucho Room of Miraflores Palace.

A similar position was stated by (Ivan Pulido Mora), an economist who said that, unfortunately, the plan depends too heavily on oil.

PRESIDENT ON MEXICAN, FRENCH RECOGNITION OF FMLN

PA010106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 31 Aug (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins tonight described the French and Mexican recognition of the primary Salvadoran insurgent groups as "very serious."

The president said that the declaration "has worried us" and "came as a surprise." He announced that he will call on the two countries' ambassadors in Caracas, as well as the Venezuelan ambassadors in Mexico City and Paris, to report to his government about the scope of this recognition.

Referring to France and Mexico as friendly countries, Herrera Campins said that their joint communique "seems to be an attempt at intervention" in El Salvador and that, just as Venezuela opposed U.S. intervention in El Salvador, it is opposed to intervention by others.

BELIZE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVES CONSTITUTION

FL311355 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 29 Aug (CANA)--The Belize House of Representatives has unanimously approved the constitution for an independent state.

The House yesterday debated the constitution bill and it was passed without a dissenting vote. The bill's approval has come as Belize, the last British colony in Central America, prepares to gain its independence on 21 September.

The house also approved motions for an independent Belize to join several international organizations, including the United Nations, the OAS, the Commonwealth group of nations and the World Bank.

Meanwhile, opposition and government officials have agreed that the scope of broadcasting of Radio Belize should be expanded to include political broadcasts.

The parties also said in a joint communique that measures should be taken to scrutinize the operations of the registration system.

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION JOINTLY CONDEMN VIOLENCE

FL311348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 29 Aug (CANA)--The Belize Government and the official opposition have condemned all forms of violence following two bombings this week in which nobody was injured.

A bomb went off last night, damaging a car owned by an employee of a supermarket and police were today investigating the matter. The police detained one person after a bomb went off Wednesday, outside the law office of Minister of State V.H. Courtnays, causing minor damage.

A joint communique issued after a meeting of government and opposition officials said the parties condemned all forms of violence and any violation of human rights.

COSTA RICA

RADIO RELOJ ON VALUE OF RECOGNITION OF FMLN

PA292048 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The joint declaration issued yesterday by the governments of Mexico and France is an acknowledgement of the revolutionary groups in El Salvador. If this acknowledgment leads to the pacification of that country, if it really leads to an end of the war, we applaud it.

However, we very much doubt that a declaration such as this will have good results. We think that the conflict in El Salvador is already out of the hands of moderate groups and that the violence there has taken the dangerous path to chaos and anarchy.

BRIEFS

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--According to preliminary data from a survey made in July by the Labor Ministry, unemployment is now at 8.4 percent in Costa Rica. This is an increase over the 7.4 percent registered in March. There are 66,000 unemployed persons. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

REBELS, JUNTA COMMENT ON RECOGNITION OF FMLN, FDR

FDR, FMLN on 'Triumph'

PA290305 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Aug (EFE)--"The French-Mexican recognition of the Salvadoran rebels will have the scope that those two countries want it to have," the political-diplomatic commission of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) declared here today.

Jose Rodriguez Ruiz and Salvador Samayoa of the commission said at a press conference that the French-Mexican joint declaration "is a triumph for the Salvadoran peoples." In the declaration cited, the governments of France and Mexico recognize the efforts made by the opposition forces in that Central American nation.

After noting that "it is the most significant international stand since the outset of the war," Samayoa and Rodriguez asserted that in reality the declaration recognizes facts, such as the threat of the internationalization of the Salvadoran conflict and the fact that the revolutionaries of El Salvador are maintaining control of parts of the national territory. Nevertheless, they reiterate that it is up to Mexico and France to determine the extent of the political recognition that they have offered to the Salvadoran opposition.

Meanwhile, regarding possible negotiations to solve the crisis in El Salvador, they indicated that for them this would be possible only through four steps: a new government, since the current regime is an essential part of the problem; new political and economic guidelines; and, last, a reorganization of the armed forces [as received].

In any event, they said that they have no interest in elections sponsored by the junta of the government and the U.S. State Department, inasmuch as the problem does not only involve elections, "but respecting the results."

They added that a dangerous situation exists in Central America, determined by possible attacks on Nicaragua, primarily by former guards of the Anastasio Somoza regime, who are in Honduras and in Florida in the United States.

They also reiterated their charges that Salvadoran Army forces have staged attacks against guerrilla positions from Honduras and that Honduran troops are also in El Salvador as well. "All of this reflects real threats, which the Mexican-French communique picks up and stresses," they said.

Gutierrez Rejects Support

PA312016 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts of statement by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary government junta and commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, at the 50th graduation of Salvadoran military officers at Presidential Theater in San Salvador on 29 August--recorded]

[Text] We have learned that two governments are seeking to suggest formulas to us to solve our nation's problems, based on erroneous opinions and not on El Salvador's situation, on ignorance or failure to take into account the feelings of the majority of the Salvadoran people, who repudiate both leftist and rightist extremism.

This type of (?expression) may contribute to encouraging the violent actions of extremist groups, with serious consequences not only for our country but also for Central America and, possibly, for the world.

Bent as we are on finding a political solution in accordance with the aspirations of this majority, we have proposed the holding of free elections next year. In this connection, we have pledged to respect the people's will, freely expressed at the polls, and to guarantee the broadest possible participation of all political tendencies which agree to abide by the rules of democracy.

This constitutes another way of defending our sovereignty. In this connection, the armed forces have an important role and, consequently, we must reject all types of foreign intervention even is such intervention is based on alleged feelings of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

The sovereign will of a people is inalienable and no one has the right to attribute to himself a representation with which the people have not entrusted him. This can only be done by a democratic system through elections.

Gutierrez Denounces 'Attack'

PA312220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 31 Aug (AFP)--In referring to the French-Mexican statement that gave political recognition to the Salvadoran armed opposition, Col Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that "it is an unworthy act to recognize groups that promote terrorism and violence." Gutierrez, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces, gave "complete support" to the statement issued by President Napoleon Duarte, who rejected the position taken by France and Mexico on the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN, the political and military representatives, respectively, of the country's leftist opposition.

This issue continues to be the main topic of conversation for the Salvadorans, who remain on the alert and who have linked this diplomatic act with the sudden calm and suspension of guerrilla actions following the announcement of the joint communique that recognized the FDR-FMLN as a responsible political force.

Meanwhile, Colonel Gutierrez said that "while undertaking a process of deep political, economic and social changes, El Salvador is facing a conspiracy that hopes to seize power through violence, in order to establish a Marxist regime in the country." "We are fighting both internal terrorism and international subversion," the vice president said, warning that "our armed forces are here to exercise the legitimate right to our defense and to counter this treacherous attack."

Chavez Rejects Intervention

PA010133 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Caracas, 31 Aug (EFE)--Today in Caracas, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena rejected the French and Mexican recognition of two opposition Salvadoran groups. He charged that the recognition was an intervention and he indicated that his government controls all Salvadoran territory.

Chavez Mena said that El Salvador has "energetically protested" the French and Mexican communique issued over the weekend, which recognized the opposition FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front. "We are very respectful of international law ans justice. Therefore, we energetically reject all positions that directly or indirectly intervene in our country's domestic affairs," Chavez Mena added.

He said that his country's government junta represents and reflects the aspirations of the people, "even though, unfortunately, they live in a general climate of violence." Chavez Mena said that the Salvadoran Government exercises complete control over the country's territory and that it will carry out a program of pacification and democratization through elections. He indicated that there is a campaign to discredit his country and that the Salvadoran people support a social and economic reform program.

VENCEREMOS ON REPORT OF NAVAL BASE IN FONSECA GULF

PA282334 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The naval base in the Fonseca Gulf is a blow against the dignity of our people. A unanimous voice of protest--to which, Radio Venceremos adheres--is being heard throughout Central America because of the construction of a naval base in the Fonseca Gulf by the warmongering U.S. Government. In order to carry out this despicable aggression against the Central American people, imperialism has had to count on the servility and complicity of the rightist sectors of the Honduran Government, which have given up Amapala Island for the base. Meanwhile, the genocidal Salvadoran Government has given its approval for this unacceptable abuse against Central American sovereignty.

The Fonseca Gulf is a common heritage of the Honduran, Salvadoran and Nicaraguan people and no single government is empowered to grant concessions in this area to any power. Therefore, the construction of the U.S. naval base disregards Nicaragua's sovereign rights over the gulf and is a treacherous thrust against the dignity of all peoples in the region. The construction of the naval base is another very serious incident that--along with the construction of other military bases in Honduran territory and the reactivation of the Central American defense council by the Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran dictatorships--reveals the plans for further shameless intervention against the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan people.

However, the imperialists and their Central American lackeys should make no mistakes, because the peoples of Farabundo Marti and Sandino, with the support of the other Central American people and all other progressive peoples in the world, know how to respond to the interventionist escalation by the Washington warmongers, know how to defend their dignity as sovereign nations and will prove their right to build a free and just society, for which the Central Americans have been fighting.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA, ARMY MOVEMENTS, CLASHES

11 Bombs Explode in Capital

PA282257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP)--According to initial reports, 11 bombs exploded in San Salvador tonight within a 10-minute period, injuring three people. Some of the bombs exploded in private homes, three behind the National University, two in car agencies, one next to a lamp post and others in places not yet disclosed. According to the reports here, this is the largest number of bomb attacks for 1 night in San Salvador.

Clash in Cuscatlan

PA302301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (AFP)--Some 50 guerrillas laid siege to a hacienda in Puerto el Triunfo, Usulutan Department, 100 km east of this capital, killing an undetermined number of persons there, it was officially announced here. The army issued a bulletin in which it said that "the attack was carried out in reprisal against peasants who had refused to pay the war tax."

The army also reported that operations have been intensified in the mountainous zone of Concepcion Quezaltepeque, Chalatenango Department, in the northern part of the country, to try to to locate the guerrillas "who are harassing the civilian population."

The same source added that infantry units have clashed with groups of guerrillas who occupied several small villages in cantons of Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department, also north of San Salvador.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Government reported today that electrical power has been restored to 98 percent of the nation's territory, but that some towns, including Suchitoto, are without electricity because of sabotage. Large sectors of San Salvador were also without electricity during the past 48 hours for the same reason.

Camps Found in Chalatenango

PA292212 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Aug 81 p 32

[Text] Military sources have said that guerrilla camps have been discovered in the mountainous region of El Pepeto canton in La Palma, Chalatenango Department. It was reported that the camps were discovered during a combing operation and that armed clashes occurred upon their discovery.

Intensified Action in Suchitoto

PA292218 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Aug 81 pp 4, 21

[Text] Terrorists continue to harass the population in places near Suchitoto, Chalatenango and Morazan, so the army is patrolling the area with cleanup operations. Questioned about this, an army officer said that members of the Atlacatl Battalion, who are antiguerrilla warfare specialists, have been dispatched there. He said that many of the battalion officers have trained abroad and have special knowledge that they are now applying in the country and passing along to battalion members.

In response to the international reports about the Mexican and French political recognition of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which began to be heard early yesterday morning, the officer said that such an action could cause the country more harm, given the fact that the Salvadoran Government could also get unlimited aid from friendly countries. The source said that Mexico and France have gone too far in recognizing two extremist organizations that don't have a fixed location. He said that the extremists had hoped to obtain an established location in Perquin, Morazan Department, from which they were dislodged after a few hours some 10 days ago.

Regarding the battles in Suchitoto, Chalatenango and Morazan, the source said that fighting has intensified in Suchitoto in the past few days, mentioning some cantons of Suchitoto where battles have continued. Referring to the situation of the Suchitoto residents, the officer said that they are experiencing "some critical days," due to the lack of drinking water and of electric power in many places where the terrorists have blown up power lines.

He said that the situation in Chalatenango is also delicate, but that the army is in a good position and "knows the terrain."

Referring to other places where the terrorists have done much harm, he said that San Miguel is practically no longer an industrial city due to the lack of electricity. La Union and Usulutan are headed the same way. However, the terrorists' destructive action has been more evident near Suchitoto and in northern Chalatenango, he said.

Power Outages in Capital

PA300005 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanich 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpts] At least 14 power outages were reported in San Salvador yesterday between 1820 and 2025. Although the causes of the outages were not disclosed this morning, many people mentioned that they might have been due to the Electric Power Company of San Salvador's repair of power line posts and towers that have been affected by terrorist actions.

It was learned that important sectors of the capital and nearby areas were affected by the constant outages, but no one said anything about whether they heard the explosion of bombs or other devices.

Some radio and television stations were off the air for short periods. It was said that power was cut off at least every 5 or 10 minutes for several hours, until the supply of electricity returned to normal.

FMLN Reports Sabotage

PA282310 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[FMLN war bulletin issued at the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 26 August, FMLN forces carried out sabotage actions against the Palo Blanco restaurant and the Palo Blanco gasoline station owned by (Mario Betaulio), located on the inter-American highway connecting San Miguel to La Union. Our forces withdrew unharmed.

In the evening of the same day, an FMLN squad sabotaged two high tension towers near (San Carlos Zelamate), leaving the San Miguel, Morazan and La Union departments without power. Our forces withdrew without any problems.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Military Convoy Ambushed

PA291644 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Yesterday morning, 28 August, an east-bound convoy of the dictatorship was ambushed by a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front platoon from the Usulutan region of the southeastern front.

The convoy was composed of five jeeps and two big trucks. A bazooka hit the gas tank of one of the big trucks, resulting in the complete destruction of the truck. We believe that the enemy suffered at least 15 casualties.

FMLN Issues Denial

PA290423 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] To all political leaders military chiefs and FMLN militants and combatants:

The FMLN General Command hereby reiterates its denial, which was issued over several different news media, of the imperialist lie disseminated by several imperialist news agencies regarding the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government in Perquin. This was intended to distort and minimize the extent and meaning of the military campaign that we successfully carried out in July and August.

Our Radio Venceremos categorically denied this lie, which has, from the very beginning, turned itself against the enemy, proving to the peoples and to world political forces the extent of their political and military weakness and deceiving nature. For this reason, we categorically state that neither machineguns nor lies will stop the advance of the Salvadoran people to their final liberation.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command

FMLN on Latest Power Outages

PA291605 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Only a few hours after the genocidal Salvadoran Government announced that power had been restored throughout the country, our sabotage squads carried out new operations on powerlines. More than 50 percent of the country is now without electricity.

It is worthwhile to note that one of these sabotage operations was staged in the area where the government maintains most of its offices. This area is well guarded. During the operation there was a clash with the regime's forces which patrol the area. The enemy suffered an undetermined number of casualties.

Honduran Troops in Morazan

PA301910 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Attention. Radio Venceremos again denounces the violations against Salvadoran territory by Honduran forces who have come to San Fernando, Morazan Department, from the town of Marcala.

We again charge that these forces were commanded by Colonel [name indistinct]. In addition, we have received reports saying that (Lieutenant Pineda), a member of the 7th Battalion of Marcala, is also a member of these forces and that he and (Colonel Guevara Suazo) have a record of repression in Honduras. Further more, we charge that Capt Michael (Seafar-) of the U.S. Army is in the border area, [passage indistinct] from Honduran territory.

FMLN Blames Army For Outages

PA311222 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; issued in San Salvador on 29 August--read by announcer]

[Text] On Friday night, 28 August, the army and the national police caused partial power outages in the city of San Salvador in orde- to undertake a thorough search of people, vehicles and houses. Our companeros in San Salvador report that this is the result of reactionary, antihistorical U.S. advice. It also shows how desperate the people's enemies are.

FMLN Front 25-27 Aug Bulletin

PA311400 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, San Salvador section; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 25 August at 1900 hours, a powerline and transformer in [name indistinct] were blown up, leaving the area without power.

On 26 August at 1910 hours, powerlines and transformers at Jose Marti Circle were blown up, leaving important government offices, the children's park and a large sector of San Salvador without power for 24 hours.

On 27 August at 1900 hours, a powerline was blown up in 10 September district near Venezuela Boulevard.

FMLN Front 28 Aug Bulletin

PA310446 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[28 August FMLN War Bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Front--read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 August at 1930, the neighborhood of Santa Julia was seized for 20 minutes. We spoke to the residents about the country's political situation and urged them to form Radio Venceremos listeners' circles. The people cooperated by donating 50 colones. A soldier who was captured was told the political-military situation of our struggle and was then released.

At 2000, an act of sabotage was carried out against the chemical products warehouse owned by a foreign company located 500 meters from the Shell gas station in Palo Blanco. Bazookas were used in the action, causing a fire in the warehouse.

At 2015, an act of sabotage was carried out against the gas tanks of the Tropigas Company owned by Samuel Quiros, located 3 km from San Miguel on the road to Usulutan. The electricity transformers between (Cantora), (Montegrande) and San Miguel were sabotaged by rifle fire. These operations were led by Companero Gonzalo.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN Reports 29 August Ambush

PA311420 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 0925 on 29 August, the FMLN forces ambushed the enemy on the road from Concepcion, Quezaltepeque to Llano Grande. Three soldiers were killed and two were wounded. We suffered no casualties. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Modesto Ramirez Central Front

TEXT OF DEMOCRATIC ACTION MOVEMENT PLATFORM

PA302254 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Aug 81 pp 26, 27

[Paid advertisement by Salvadoran Democratic Action group: "Democratic Action--Principles and Objectives"]

[Text] I. Democratic Action has emerged as a deeply popular movement amid the most serious crisis that has ever struck our country and as a substantive reflection of the Salvadoran people's genuinely democratic views. It has emerged in response to an intolerable state of affairs and as an instrument that can insure political stability and economic prosperity for our people. Its inspiration is eminently nationalistic and it seeks to serve as a vehicle of expression for the majority of our people, who have been forcefully omitted from national political activity.

The problems that comprise this serious crisis include all aspects of the country's life and are felt in all of their magnitude in the political, economic, social and cultural areas, to the point where the foundations of our institutions are shaken. Violence, anarchy, terrorism, economic decline and unemployment are but a few of its principal manifestations. When added to the traditional limitations derived from our large population, limited territory and shortage of natural resources, these manifestations present a serious picture of social pathology, whose solution requires maximal individual and collective efforts.

Past failures at all levels must have been very grave, and political activities intended to lead the country along normal paths of development must have been severely deficient for the current state of affairs to have been reached. Correcting those deficiencies is the urgent obligation confronting us, within a framework in which international subversion is also conspiring against the foundations of our nation.

Under these circumstances, our first obligation is to reexamine the bases of our social organization and the habitual course of our political action, in order to find not only suitable solutions to our present serious problems, but solutions that enable us to redirect the country's course.

II. A lover of freedom, our country inaugurated Central America's independent life by leading the insurrection that was to put an end to the colonial yoke.

Throughout their history, our people have provided abundant evidence of their deep attachment to freedom and of their rejection of oppression. A son of his own land managed to liberate the slaves for the first time and, since then, numerous and memorable events have confirmed their inclination for freedom and their resistance to servitude. Love of freedom is an essential characteristic of our people; it is a part of their heritage and an element of their nature. This is a fundamental principle of our ideology.

III. Autonomy as a power to give ourselves our own laws, which cannot be delegated, is a manifestation of freedom in regard to other states. So is independence, as a rejection of any alien power. Both of these manifestations of sovereignty, an attribute that does not recognize any legitimate power but that derived from the will of all Salvadorans, which serves to uphold the cause of healthy nationalism.

Other countries' interference in our affairs is an insult to our people. We acknowledge and accept the kinds of international cooperation that do not undermine our rifht to choose our own development policies. Further, we seek to see our country grow and develop, primarily through our own efforts, in a world characterized by international economic justice. The lack of this justice generates dependence and that is only one step removed from colonialism.

IV. Justice is another fundamental principle; justice in all of its forms, but primarily in connection with the collective order, which leads to social justice. It serves as a corrective action for the severe inequalities that occur in practice, as a vehicle of solidarity, as a point of support for the state's efforts to achieve its goals, as permanent public action toward the just distribution of wealth, as an instrument of progress and as a source of welfare. Alongside the lack of freedom, the lack of social justice has led to our present serious state of affairs. Thus, their revitalization is a historic task of the utmost urgency.

V. Only the systematic combination of freedom and social justice can permit a higher state of coexistence; order and social peace, defined through their supreme instrument, the law; and transcendance of barbarism, despotism and oppression, so as to establish a state governed by law, the highest achievement of culture. Only the preservation of those two principles can make it possible to move away from despotism, whose deepest expression is totalitarianism, and from uncontrolled freedom, whose deepest expression is anarchy.

The harmonious implementation of these principles must exclude both inaction by the state and its absorption of all national activities. In the face of the gendarme state, a mere guardian and watchman of order, and of the totalitarian state, the absolute master over lives and properties, we are clearly and decidedly in favor of a state that promotes the public good, as an instrument of progress, justice and welfare and a higher form of social organization, which is entirely suitable to our environment and our times.

VI. The total domination of a state governed by law would enable it, on one hand, to achieve its objectives in a firm and orderly manner. On the other hand, it would guarantee respect for individual human rights. Rapid progress in achieving the former and in developing an environment of full respect for the latter is the purpose to which we must dedicate our greatest efforts.

The basic human rights doctrine is an achievement of civilization that must be preserved and expanded at any price. Both the UN universal declaration on human rights and the OAS American declaration on the rights and duties of man are an essential part of our ideology.

VII. Dedication to work and individual initiative constitute one of our best national resources. These characteristics are manifested in all aspects of the country's life and are present in its inhabitants' spirit of enterprise. This resource must not be choked off. On the contrary, it should be stimulated. Without detriment to either our lofty national interests or the activities that are intrinsic to the state, we believe that the best instruments for the development of our people, whose natural resources are so limited, can be found in free initiative and in the creativity of our businessmen and workers.

Our vision of the country's development, therefore, puts its confidence in the free initiati of its inhabitants--which is currently threatened by all kinds of totalitarianism--within a framework of equity and social justice, in accordance with the free and democratic views expounded in our ideology.

Within their respective spheres, therefore, both the public and private sectors must join efforts to establish an integral national economy.

VIII. The origin of our national tragedy is the fact that democratic principles have not been duly implemented, thus giving rise to a divergence between our constitutional theory and our social reality. One of these principles, that of the people's sovereignty, has been the object of jokes and abuses throughout our history, resulting in a situation that could not have occurred if the Salvadoran people had been in control of their own destiny. Had the national majority fully exercised its rights, the democratic regime would have effectively poured out its benefits, in terms of both the exercise of political rights and the satisfaction of economic needs. This was not the case, however, and we now find oursel faced with the pressing need to multiply our efforts to save the country, using our own forces, while repudiating foreign intervention, which openly and dishonorably threatens our independence.

It is also imperative that we develop actions to save the government structure, in order to free the country from corruption at all levels, both public and private, so that our people will not longer have to witness the spectacle of the impunity under whose shelter the dishonesty of bad Salvadorans has thrived. to a large extent, these Salvadorans are to blame for our present economic misery and the current crisis in our moral values.

Our movement raises the flag of democratic principles and rejects violent methods, in an attempt to save the country on the basis of freedom, honesty and social justice.

IX. The exaltation of those principles is not enough. it is also necessary to bring abou a change in attitude. If in the past the state was unable to duly meet its obligations an guarantee the enjoyment of freedom, health, culture, economic welfare and social justice to republic's inhabitants, it was largely because, on the whole, its citizens tolerated excesses and defects, either through their actions or their omissions.

The exaltation of principles implies, above all, a firm will to defend these principles and a persistent effort to see them become reality.

Democratic Action seeks to place that effort at the service of the nation. Thus we pick up the torch we left by previous generations which, under the same name, sought to better our fatherland in 1944 and 1969. While calling on the Salvadoran citizens to exercise public action now, Democratic Action intends to increase that effort, to double the effor to properly guide our national course and to achieve the lofty objectives we have already described, with the participation of all--workers and peasants, businessmen, public and commercial sector employees, intellectuals, teachers, students and professionals, industrialists, merchants and farmers and all Salvadoran men and women who are truly conc about the fatherland's destiny.

For this reason, we, the citizens who comprise Democratic Action, proclaim the following principles and objectives:

X. Principles

1. We believe in the principle of the people's sovereignty as the only legitimate source of state power and in representative democracy as the most suitable and just form of political organization and of the citizens' participation in public life.

2. We maintain that direct, egalitarian and secret voting is the only acceptable way to determine the people's will.

3. We believe in strict respect for human rights and in the full guarantee of basic freedoms.

4. We believe in a state governed by law as the only civilized manifestation of social organization; that is, a social order based on justice, freedom and legal guarantees.

5. We defend our sovereignty and repudiate all foreign intervention that violates it. We advocate the legal equality of states and reaffirm our faith in international cooperation and in the peaceful solution of controversies.

6. We believe in the family as the primary nucleus of our social organization and in the state's obligation to protect it.

7. We believe in the equality of men before the law and in a legal-social order that guarantees all individuals equal opportunities to participate in the benefits of social organization.

8. We believe that state intervention in economic and social activities must be in accordance and in harmony with free enterprise, human rights and the general interests of society.

9. We believe in the independence of the branches of the state as a true system of checks and balances on the state's authority.

10. We proclaim the need for the public administration to act with the most scrupulous honesty, due gravity and knowledge of the country's reality, rejecting all types of demagoguery, arbitrariness and improvisation.

11. We respect ideological pluralism and believe in the free expression of thought and in the broad debate of ideas.

12. We believe in the improvement of man through education, culture and work.

13. We believe in the individual's right to associate freely in the pursuit of legitimate ends.

14. We defend economic freedom and private property within a framework of social justice, in order to substantially improve the Salvadoran people's standard of living and to achieve a more rational distribution of income and wealth.

15. We view the far-reaching mission of the man who expresses himself through religion as separate from his political activity. We uphold the separation between church and state and regard the mixture of religion and politics as an explosive combination, with a tendency to lead to the greatest excesses and fanaticisms.

16. We cultivate a healthy nationalism, in defense of our cultural values and our material wealth, without detriment to the respect due the international legal order.

17. We trust in freedom as the best means available to man of improving himself and we advocate social justice, not only because of its intrinsic value, but as the best way to correct inequalities and achieve social peace.

18. Finally, we defend the principle of national supremacy, according to which the interests of the country's interests will always be above those of a movement.

XI. Objectives

1. The eradication of violence, so as to put an end to our people's bloodshed and to achieve a climate marked by order and social peace.

2. The establishment of a truly democratic regime, based on respect for individual and social freedoms.

3. The promotion of an electoral system that eliminates past vices; and participation in elections held in a climate of freedom, security and respect, without official advantages or arrogance.

4. The self-determination of the Salvadoran people, without shameful foreign intervention and without the imposition of solutions to our national problems by foreign nations or international political organizations.

5. The drafting and implementation of policies that lead to the necessary administrative, economic, social and cultural reforms on behalf of the majority.

6. The promotion of education and culture and the eradication of illiteracy.

7. The improvement of the workers' economic and social conditions and the extension of social security benefits.

8. The development of the physical and social infrastructure needed in the rural areas, such as energy, roads and potable water.

9. The implementation of promotion and development programs seeking to raise the standard of living of the Salvadoran people and to provide them with decent homes, complete education and health services.

10. The promotion of agricultural and industrial production and productivity.

11. The drafting of demographic policies in accordance with the Salvadoran social reality and characterized by respect for individual freedom.

12. The promotion of social harmony, instead of class struggles, among all sectors of the population.

13. The promotion of the business capacity of the Salvadoran people in a climate that does not suffocate initiative but, on the contrary, stimulates the spirit of struggle.

14. The protection and development of free unionism and cooperative associations.

15. The safeguarding of human and citizen's rights.

16. The elimination of abuses of power and the eradication of arbitrariness and corruption.

17. The permanent updating of the country's laws and the modernization of the organizations that implement them.

18. The strengthening of the judicial branch, so that, with efficiency and honesty, it becomes the true bulwark of democracy and a guarantee of a state governed by law.

19. The technological improvement of and professionalization of the armed forces of the republic.

20. The strengthening of Central American integration and of the regional, international and special organizations.

21. The maintenance of relations with all countries within a framework of mutual respect, especially with those that profess the same democratic principles that we defend.

XII. The above principles and objectives, which constitute Democratic Action's programmatic basis, do not exclude any other activity leading to the greatness of our people, considering that this is a progressive movement with a view to the future and with the determined objective of freedom and social justice, to be obtained through the combined and balanced action of the state and productive forces. Only rightwing or leftwing totalitarian tendencies, demagogic excesses and vengeful or reactionary leanings are excluded from this movement. This movement offers a solution to the serious national situation, seeks the participation of the broadest sectors and, above all, guides their action toward the benefit of the large popular groups that constitute our country's majority.

[Signed] Democratic Action's board of directors:
Rene Fortin Magana
Luis Nelson Segovia
Ricardo Gonzalez Camacho
Napoleon Cardenas
Raymundo Rodriguez Diaz
Ricardo Alfredo Maida
Juan Sifontes
Jorge Hernandez Gutierrez
Fernando Antonio Escobar
Edgard Mejia
San Salvador, August 1981

GUATEMALA

OPPOSITION CONDEMNS MEXICAN, FRENCH INTERVENTION

PA010358 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2218 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--While the Guatemalan Government has abstained from commenting on the Mexican-French recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas as a "representative force," the opposition political parties harshly condemned it today.

Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said that Guatemala will not judge the French and Mexican position, in keeping with the government's policy of respect for the principle of nonintervention in other states' affairs.

However, Leonel Sisniega Otero, leader of the principal Guatemalan opposition party, the anticommunist National Liberation Movement, said that "this is a shameless intervention by Mexico and France in the affairs of El Salvador, deserving complete condemnation and rejection."

Gustavo Anzueto, presidential candidate for the Nationalist Authentic Central [CAN], also in the opposition and on the right, expressed "indignation" over the Mexican and French recognition of El Salvador's armed opposition. Anzueto went further and asked Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia to cancel the 5 September meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Guatemala's Finca la Virgen.

Rene de Leon Schlotter, president of the opposition Guatemalan Christian Democracy, criticized Mexico and France and said that the Salvadoran guerrillas are weakening, due to the opportunity the Salvadoran people will have with the holding of elections in March 1982.

In keeping with the Guatemalan Government's position, neither of the two parties now in power--the Revolutionary Party and the Democratic Institutional Party--have made statements on the subject.

The Guatemalan newspaper EL IMPARCIAL said today that "we are still amazed by the sudden joint declaration issued by the Mexican and French governments recognizing the Salvadoran guerrillas as politically representative force. Mexico has been the champion of the principle of nonintervention, which is part of the inter-American system, and one cannot explain why it would do unto others what it would not allow to be done to itself," it said.

The newspaper LA NACION said that Mexico and France are trying to intercontinentally isolate the Salvadoran Government, as was done with Somoza in Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

PARTY ACCUSED OF SEEKING TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

PA312349 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH] warns the Honduran people that the National Party of Honduras [PNH] wants to postpone the elections.

According to a statement issued by the PLH, the elections to the current national constituent assembly on 20 April, 1980 were won by the great PLH by the significant majority of 75,000 votes, despite the fraud perpetrated by the PNH leaders, government officials belonging to the legal branch and the economic power of certain government institutions, which provided state vehicles with gasoline and drivers. All of these political and economic advantages were defeated by the firm determination of the Honduran people and by the decision of the armed forces, which fully guaranteed the electoral process.

In another section of the statement we read: The PNH has lost the political advantage it obtained through its scandalous fraud in the first phase of the process. In view of this, it is now working for the illegal and unpatriotic objective of discrediting the current electoral process so that negative conditions will prevail and the elections will be postponed until conditions favorable to its interests exist.

The chief objective of the PNH campaign to discredit the elections is to sow distrust nationally and internationally, so that the election of municipal and higher authorities will be postponed. In this way, social chaos and disorder will be created, permitting the PNH to reach power through its traditional method of force and violence, not caring about the destruction of the social and human values that constitute a system of law. It wants to destroy peace and harmony, which are the main obstacles to men of [word indistinct] and violence.

The PLH believes in democratic principles. It knows it has the firm and broad support of the people and will energetically oppose the postponement of the 29 November, 1981 elections.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 31 AUG

PA010135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca will leave for Moscow this afternoon to finalize a loan agreement for the purchase of machinery. The amount of the loan has not been disclosed, but it has been learned that it will be used to purchase agricultural and industrial machinery and spare parts. The delegation led by Martinez Cuenca is composed of Industry Minister Emilio Baltodano, Planning Deputy Minister (Luis Figueroa), trade policy director (Rolando Bermundez) and others. These companeros will stay in the Soviet Union for 15 days.